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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 69, 75 and 98 of the
preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 16 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), I have the honour to transmit herewith the Declaration on the Yugoslav crisis, adopted on 10 July 1992 by the Summit of the CSCE, held at Helsinki (see annex).

I would be most grateful if you could kindly have the text of the above-mentioned Declaration distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under items 69, 75 and 98 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Declaration on the Yugoslav crisis, adopted on 10 July 1992 by the Summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

1. We express our dismay at the deterioration of the situation in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. For more than a year, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) has focused on the crisis. Despite all the efforts of the United Nations, the European Community and other international organizations, the violence and aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia continues. The prime responsibility for this lies with the authorities in Belgrade.

2. We are deeply concerned at the continuing appalling human suffering and the unprecedented scale of destruction. The shelling of cities and villages in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia continues. More than 50,000 people have been killed: thousands of citizens are missing and feared dead. The population is in desperate need of humanitarian assistance. People are expelled from their homes by violent means in order to create "ethnically clean" areas. Hundreds of thousands of refugees have been forced to leave their homes. We express our support for and solidarity with those countries which bear the brunt of the refugee problems. We recognize that the refugee problems resulting from these conflicts urgently require the cooperation and concerted action of all of us. There has also been irreparable damage to the cultural heritage. It is a matter of deep concern that our demands for an end to the violence and for the facilitation of humanitarian assistance have in general been disregarded. The time has come to put an end to this warfare in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia through concerted international efforts, including withdrawal and disarmament of regular and irregular foreign forces, in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

3. The situation in Kosovo remains extremely dangerous and requires immediate preventive action. We strongly urge the authorities in Belgrade to refrain from further repression and to engage in serious dialogue with representatives of Kosovo, in the presence of a third party.

4. In Sandjak and Vojvodina, the situation is also rapidly deteriorating, particularly with regard to human rights and the situation of national minorities. The legitimate aspirations of the inhabitants must be respected.

5. The CSCE will take the necessary steps to provide for the dispatch of missions to the three regions as a contribution to promoting peace, averting violence and restoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

6. A durable solution to all the political and constitutional problems of the former SFR Yugoslavia can only be found in the EC Peace Conference. With regard to the pressing problems of national minorities the solutions will have to build upon full respect for all relevant CSCE commitments.

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7. The peoples of Serbia and Montenegro have also been suffering as a result of the policies of their leaders. We are determined to help the peoples of the former SFR Yugoslavia in their quest for a peaceful future. We hope that they will soon be able to choose their government freely. None of our decisions are directed against the peoples of Serbia and Montenegro. We look forward to participation in the CSCE community by a democratic Serbia and Montenegro.

8. For several months, the authorities in Belgrade have been in clear, gross and uncorrected violation of CSCE commitments. For that reason, it was decided that no representative of Yugoslavia will be present at the CSCE Summit at Helsinki or at any subsequent meeting of the CSCE until 14 October 1992. This decision will be reviewed in the light of the compliance of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) with the principles, commitments and provisions of CSCE. This decision is without prejudice to the question of the future status of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which will be considered as soon as possible, taking note of the deliberations within the United Nations and the legal opinion of the Arbitration Commission of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia.

9. We reaffirm our support for the efforts of the United Nations, through the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), the European Community, through the Monitor Mission, and for the efforts of other international organizations to maintain stability, and we pay tribute to those who have lost their lives in this service. We emphasize our commitment to the full and effective implementation of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. We support urgent measures undertaken for an effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and other areas and for full implementation of the sanctions stipulated by Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

10. We urge all parties involved in the peace process to cooperate fully with the aim of achieving its objectives, especially with regard to humanitarian actions.